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plain is not why we use categories—meaning by that word ‘principles of classification of universal application’—but why certain particular principles of classification were first hit upon rather than others.’”

The disparaging view of religion held by many of Durkheim’s followers—notably Mauss, Hubert, Cornford, and Miss Harrison—which would reduce religion ultimately to the survival of a primitive “collective representation,” is attacked with a good deal of enthusiasm and considerable skill. But the best of his ammunition the author reserves for M. Lévy-Bruhl and his theory of a prelogical mentality incapable of using the principle of contradiction—of which low mental state religion is an unfortunate survival. According to our author it is M. Lévy-Bruhl who is innocent of the principle of contradiction and does not even know what it means. Mr. Webb’s own view of religion would reconcile both individualistic and group theories. “Religion can never assent to an individualism which finds the characteristic of individuality in bare exclusion of all that is other than the individual itself, and thus robs the individual itself of all content; since the religious soul knows that only in proportion as what it finds in itself is not its own, but God’s, has it anything worth calling its own. But, on the other hand, the religious soul must find this in itself; and if it has no self in which to find it, it can not find it at all. That what has become its own should cease to be its own would mean that having found itself in losing itself, it would then lose itself again, and this time without finding itself at all.”

JAMES BISSETT PRATT.

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## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY. January, 1917. *Attitude in Relation to the Psychological Judgment* (pp. 1–37): S. S. GEORGE. — From a series of controlled introspective studies the conclusion is drawn to the effect that an observer can maintain a constant disposition or attitude toward judgment material. Judgments of “greater,” “equal” and “less,” are the result of a constant attitude while “doubtful,” “no-difference” and “or-judgments” represent variations from the constant type. *The Significance of Stimulation in the Development of the Nervous System* (pp. 38–56): WILLIAM H. BURNHAM. — A review of the important studies of factors that develop the central nervous system indicate that stimulation or the functional development is most important. The importance of dynamic physiology in relation to psychology is indicated. *An Analysis of a Phase of the Process of Classifying* (pp. 57–116):

SARA CAROLYN FISHER.—An introspective, analytical study of the classifying process shows that the first step consists in the manner of perceiving. In this perception there arose the consciousness of resemblance or the sense of its absence. When no resemblance was noted the course of attention was retarded. *Research in Pathological Psychology and Biochemistry* (pp. 116–140): EDWARD COWLES.—The development of psychological experimentation along with the physiological and biochemical researches in the American hospitals for the insane is discussed. Psychiatry is laying broader foundations based on dynamic psychology and the new revelations of physiology. *On the Number of Articles of Psychological Interest Published in the Different Languages* (pp. 141–150): SAMUEL W. FERNBERGER.—English psychological interest is increasing while the French is decreasing. Students of psychology should have a ready knowledge of English and German. *Minor Studies from the Psychological Laboratory of Vassar College. A Study of Freshmen* (pp. 151–155): SOPHIE D. WHITE, SYBIL MAY, M. F. WASHBURN.—Several tests on freshmen showed that good results in them is correlated with good work in freshmen classes. *Directed Recall of Pleasant and Unpleasant Experiences* (pp. 155–157): MILDRED F. BAXTER, KOTO YAMADA, M. F. WASHBURN.—Time for recalling unpleasant experiences slightly longer than pleasant. Pleasantness more often considered mental and unpleasantness physical. *Accuracy of Visual Memory and Speed of Verbal Perception in Poor Spellers* (pp. 157–158): ANNETTE HOWELL, LUCILE HOPSON, M. F. WASHBURN.—Good spellers as a group have a more accurate visual memory. *Book Notes* (pp. 159–162).

Arnold, William R. Ephod and Ark: A Study in the Records and Religion of the Ancient Hebrews. Harvard Theological Studies, III. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1917. Pp. 170.

Farrell, H. P. An Introduction to Political Philosophy. New York and London: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1917. Pp. ix + 220. \$1.25.

Marvin, Walter T. The History of European Philosophy: An Introductory Book. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. xiii + 439.

Smith, Henry Bradford. A Primer of Logic. Pulaski, Va.: H. D. Smith and Brothers. 1917. Pp. 48.

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## NOTES AND NEWS

READERS familiar with Schiller's *Studies in Humanism* will recall his clever *jeux d'esprit* in the way of dialogues purporting to have been held between a disciple of Protagoras and an orthodox thinker